shness and pusilisnimity. We cannot disperiod in our history fraught with more omentous aphiects connected with our relaable to present the mselves from hour to our for practical consideration. We have eard a great deal about our "manifest and the term has been equally ased by reproach and by ridicule. Now, if by that phrase it is meant, as I supse it is, that the great characteristic feat of the age are to produce an influence, cisive one, upon our course, and policy I believe, we have a "manifest destifrom which we cannot escape, and it is iny by which we shall advance in all the elements of knowledge and prosperity, intellectually and materially. As to fixed immobility, we may talk about it as we would about an antediluvian speculation; but while we stop to talk, the world of progress is moving on, and we must redouble our pace to overtake it. We cannot isolate ourselves from the other nations of the earth, and we have rights and interests connected with them which demand our constant and often our jealous attention. Mr. Canning said truly and emphanically, "We must keep on the line of political knowledge." When one cheek is struck, in national affairs, if we turn the other we shall soon have neither cheek, nor head, nor body, to enable us to repeat the movement. And it was in this spirit ! desired, last year, when the occasion called for it, to repudiate, by a solemn public act. an interpolation made in the law of nations by the Emperor of Russia; striking at the very root of national freedom and independence. But it was opposed and defeated; and I see that the President, in his recent annual Message, recalls some of the adverse views then presented, and expresses his approbation of them. Sir, I regret the course, because I have a high personal regard for the President, and approve much he has done; but I must be permitted to say that the action proposed by myself and others upon this matter, was no more calculated to produce war than the exercise of any other inquestionable national right. I think the charge does injustice to those with whom I acted. We all disclaimed the remotest intention of provoking war, and maintained, both by reason and authority, that the expression of a national opinion upon a great question of public right, was as much the prerogative of a republic as of a monarchy, and that such a proceeding gave no cause of offence no more than the enunciation of great principles in our Declaration of Inde ce, but that it put the dissent on record, leaving the government proclaiming it uncommitted by the declaration, and free to adopt its own course at any time thereafter. I know of no public man, no private one.

ince," and was therefore to be atriotic horror. Who we were alliance with, by declaring a public law, no one has told us yi a discovery which is to reward some future historian. However, the object was gained. We were humbugged, or we humbugged ourselves. But we shall come to it yet, for this is an age of progress, and I already see that it has told upon this question, for that very respectable body, the Whig Convention of New York, has pronounced its adhesion to the true doctrine, in the following resolution, every word of which 1 heartily approve. "3d. As to foreign policy:-Peace ever-

indeed, who dreamed of accompanying or

following the declaration with actual hostili-

propriety, at least out of our true duty and

more so far as is consistent with the due assertion of our rights, a careful avoidance of all entangling alliances with foreign powers, but a solemn protest against any deliberate defiance of the laws of nations for the furtherance of the interest of despotism, and a races struggling to assert or retain their liberties.

And we shall not only come up to this

nations is not a rigid, inflexible code. it accommodates itself to the varying

utijugation and re-colonization-condition of this question; and ernment is endeavoring to obtain possession

the country that at this of any portion of the Mexican territories; but It is pretty well known that I have a ca-

servations I submitted to the Senate on the sitions to the rest of the confederacy by the subject of the application of the Yucatese ties of interest as well as of affection. And occasion to explain my views in relation to ant, indeed, for this government-is Cubs, and I have since seen no cause to construction so far as our constitutional auas necessary to communities as to individ-upon the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean.— uals, and a provident forecast requires us to I say some point upon the Mississippi, for it watch any dangerous projects of domination, is perfectly indifferent to me where it is, and and to provide for them as we can. I re- I trust the friends of this great object will peat, that a nation under these circumstan- not fritter away their strength by mere local ces must judge for itself. Proximity of sit- questions of direction and termination. Let uation, the nature of the in ercourse resulting those matters be settled by commission from its commanding position to do injury, or in some other practical manner, but let us and other considerations, are all elements to bend our andivided force to the great work be taken into view. In my opinion, we owe i self. When completed, as it is sure to be, it to ourselves to avow distinctly to the world it will bind this great Republic together litthat the attempt to procure the transfer of erally by bonds of iron, and by the still Cuba from Spain to any other nation, wheth-er peaceably or forcibly, would be resisted and San Francisco will be practically nearer grandisement, or of mercantile capidity; but often asked by the timid and the cautious to us it is a question of necessity, I had al- where is annexation to stop? That question most said, of political life or death. It would will not be answered in my day, and I leave become the gate to close the great river of its solution to those upon whom may devolve our country. The waters of that country, the duty and the responsibility of deciding thereafter as heretofore, would reach the it. A general government to conduct the Gulf, but its commerce would never reach external relations with foreign powers, and the ocean." "So long as Cuba and Yuca- to regulate the interior relations of the memtan are held by their present possessors, bers of the Union, and State governments to neither we nor the commercial world have provide for the great objects of freedom and anything to fear from English projects, what- security, and for the various political wants ever these may be." "I trust that the in- of the community, this American scheme of trigues of no nation will ever compet us to political organization opens a wide field for take forcible possession of Cuba." Such its operation—indeed, an almost boundless were my sentiments then, and such are my one. It is certainly far easier to preserve sentiments now. So long as Spain retains amicable relations between neighboring Cuba, or should the island become indepen- States, acknowledging a federal head, with the Journal of Commerce, of New York .- chase-one by voluntary annexation, grandisement. And I embrace this oppor- the sun never sets upon her dominions-But we were frightened, if not out of

dignity. The wonderful dise very was made agton and Jefferson had warned the Government the moment it could proand not ours; and so long as they acknowledge allegiance to Spain it is our duty to respect that relation. And, sir, there are cir-

cumstances in the condition both of that but one principle in American diplomacycountry and of ours which may well demand some forbearance on our part. Spain is weak, and remote from this, almost the last of her immense American possessions. We are powerful and near. And besides, the condition of the island has been critical and uncertain. There are questions of internal policy here illustrates the grasping character of the uni-which possess paramount importance, and versal Yankee nation." The very last ad-

generous and active sympathy with, and they are precisely questions which would vices from Eastern Asia have brought us a moral support to, all oppressed nations and awaken the vigilance of the people on earth. striking commentary upon these aspersions, collisions as well as internal explosions .- Hindostan has fallen before the march of a good work of participation in the public law of the world, but we shall also adopt the policy advocated by Mr. Monroe and Mr. Polk: that no European nation shall be permitted to colonize hereafter any part of this This is precisely a state of things when ex- the cause of this war which has just ended as many timid persons in with regret, that an effort was making to since the dispersing of the family of man upthis country made themselves believe, for bring matters to a crisis, by insisting upon on the plains of Shinar, exhibits no such naboth of those statesmen expressly excluded, the introduction of a person supposed by the tional provocation followed by such national such a pretension, leaving untouched exist- government of the island-wrongly, indeed, punishment. ing rights, but they sought to prevent the as it subsequently appeared—to be dangersubjugation to a colonial State of any of the ous there; and I commend the course of our new governments, which had assumed and administration in this affair; one of our citiestablished their independence. But we zens, however, seemed to think it his duty were also twice frightened out of this meas- to interfere, and whether voluntarily or inure. We could not get on the line of polit- voluntarily, almost to provoke a collision .ical knowledge. But raw-head and bloody I consider his conduct equally presumptuous bones will not be seare-crows for us,—
"Manifest destiny" is doing its part, and we found warm and efficient A or B was the Purser of his ships, certainly porters of those two great articles of po- not a point worth the consequences possible faith peculiarly ours by position and and even probable. As to the principle of The foundation of this claim exclusion—that was a question for the Govcon peculiar considerations, which are ernment, and I think the Government was just than they are forcible. The right in the view it took of it. The honor of the country, thank God, was not in the keeping of Mr. Law; it was in better hands.

Now, sir, I desire the possession of Cuba to its power of adaptation to principally as a military position, with a view ateamers were pointed against Rangoon, comprehended in consideration of the expension to the older coniar interests of its own, quisition, the subject presents no terrors to for property, a claim only of £100,000."—
wigilant protection. Setme. I observed the President views it difWell does it become such people to preach o commerce, and then ferently and foresees strong objections to the homilies to other nations upon disinterested-er and wealth, the measure—to the general principle indeed, of ness and moderation. And a similar spirit tized by Eu- the extension of our territory, and there is a of exclusive virtue, we have had another sings the same song, a song which we have moved to strike out "first" and insert "third" limit of American progress. He cannot his stometh, den the striking coincidence between some of his specimen of British arrogant interference suggestions and some of the reasons urged with the concerns of this country in the form or crush the resolution was referred to a se-

this Union as any other citizens of efit.

gut and on interest to freserve their from of change, together with a rise in the valide frightful picture in subjugation and re-colonization. Such is of property, which is sure to attend an inon with us, and the increased at truly say this or upon tivity of business, would, ere long, do their country. setaction to the remarks cre long to interpose efficaciously in support work, and convert the population into zealsa just heard from the of the great principle of American exempof the Committee on tion. I cannot believe that the French govgeneral subject of annexation, I have no vored land, ar any pericans. As to the capitals of Europe new views to disclose.

> beople for the aid of this government against he overwhelming force of the Indians, I had most important measures—the most important change them. I then said, "Self defence is thority permits of a railroad from some point

> the whole power of this country. To the seat of government than Savanah was at thers, it may be a question of territorial ag- the adoption of the constitution. We are

> dent-truly and honorably so-we have no the necessary provision for the peaceable right to interfere with it. And, for myself, adjustment of difficulties, than it would be I should be willing-desirous, indeed-at to preserve peace amongst them if indepen any time to purchase it of Spain, and at a dent, when force and not reason must be the beral, even at an extravagant price-but arbiter of their disputes. But I repeat, sir. no transfer to another power, either by peace that I denounce any acquisition but an honor war, and the resistance of such an attempt est one. And we can look back with gratiby all the means which God has given us. fying pride to the course we have pursued And I have never uttered a sentiment, here upon this subject, and safely challenge or elsewhere, inconsistent with these views, comparison with that of any other nation though I have often been charged with and especially of that nation, which, in the what is called fillibustering projects, and spirit of the Pharisec, arrogates to itself the that, too, by respectable journals, during the crown of self-righteousness above all the Presidential contest - by by Republic of this other people of the earth. We have made city, amongst others, and quite recently by four acquisitions-two by peaceably pur-

> No man, editor or reader, has the right to the forth by conquest in a just war, and by prefer such a charge against me. I believe the payment of a vast sum of money after in public as well as in personal morality, and giving up a large portion of the enemy's I value the honor of my country at too high country which was in our possession. a price to barter it for any scheme of ag- And when did England-who boasts that

> tunity to bear my testimony of approbation when did she acquire one foot of tertitory to the recent conduct of the administration but by the sword? And yet such is the inin relation to Cuba. I reprobate those re-peated efforts to interfere in the concerns of ever vacating her own moderation and aranother nation, and I have no charity for raigning our rapacity. John Bull belongs the motives of the leaders engaged in them. to a curious species of the genus howo. He cannot discover the beam selves from the Government of Spain-and a but he can look across the ocean, three thouworse one is hardly to be found on the face sand miles off, and discern the mote in Jonof the earth—their effort will have all my athan's eye, then announce it with self-consympathies, and all my good wishes, as I am gratulation to the world. Our wicked pro sure it will have those of the American peopensity for acquisition has been with her a ple. And I cannot doubt but that their in- favorite theme of reproof and reproach, and dependence will be cheerfully recognized by very lately we have had some beautiful specimens of this spirit in the London papers. bably be done. But this work is their own The Brittannia says that "American diplomancy requires only to be known to be de-"American diplomacy and Amerspised. can duplicity are first cousins." "There is again." The London Sun, speaking of our course, remarks that "whenever the wolf wants a colorable pretext for injustice, he can readily find or make it." The London Chronicle is not a whit behind its co-laborers in this agreeable work of national abuse. It says: "Such is the state of the case, which And Cuba has been in a state of quasi- and upon English moderation and disinterrevolution-the government fearing external estedness. Another of the native powers of

come measure. Had we not the most irrefragible evidence, we might well refuse credence to this story of real rap acit, . But this place to be sufficient." the fact is indisputable, that England went to war with Burmah, and annihilated its pol- at Brussels down at 9,884 dollars, and foritical existence, for the ron-payment of a tifles his position by a letter from a comforta disputed demand of £990. London Times, the authoritative expositor writes that he lives in Antewerp, and spends of the opinions and policy of England. appreciate," says that impersonation of Brit- Lisbon, is another charge who lives at a mon carriers and transporters of passenish feeling, "correctly the character of this compulsory bargain, the reader must recolcompulsory bargain, the reader must recolare made for extra dinners or entertainments,
are made for extra dinners or entertainments,
that the sum originally demanded of the local state of the sum originally demanded of the local state of the sum originally demanded of the local state of the sum originally demanded of the local state of the sum originally demanded of the local state of the sum originally demanded of the local state of the sum originally demanded of the local state of the sum original state of the sum original state of the sum original state of the sum or Burmese, for the indemnification of our injugentleman whom he consulted thinks that red merchants, was £990, and Lord Dal- 7,000 dollars would be barely sufficient to housie's terms, even when the guns of our against the purchase of Louisians, when that question was before Congress. Time and experience have come to put the seal of approbation upon that great measure, and to fute the anticipations of evil so confident-dulged and expressed. The inhabitants of this country in the form of an address from the female aristocracy of England to the women of the United States, upon the subject of slavery, marked with the concerns of this country in the form of an address from the female aristocracy of England to the women of the United States, upon the subject of slavery, marked with abroad, with rank and title, by a great nation to represent it, they find themselves, officially, in the first society of Europe, with incomes inadequate to the life they think the concerns of this country in the form of an address from the female aristocracy of England to the women of the United States, upon the subject of slavery, marked with abroad, with rank and title, by a great nation to represent it, they find themselves, officially, in the first society of Europe, with incomes inadequate to the life they think the concerns of this country in the form of an address from the female aristocracy of Europe, with abroad, with rank and title, by a great nation to represent it, they find themselves, officially, in the first society of Europe, with incomes inadequate to the life they think the concerns of this country in the form of an address from the female aristocracy of Europe, with instructions to report what legislation is now necessary.—

Messrs Pardee, the resolution was referred to a select committee of three, with instructions to report what legislation is now necessary.—

Messrs Pardee, the resolution was referred to a select committee of three, with instructions to the committee of three, with instructions of the ach birth or descent are as truly at- the actors do not understand and cannot ben- meet men bearing the same titles as them-

end they have given proof of under circumstances of trial, distress enough in England to engage all one of the republic have used, in my opinion, such, in my opinion, cuba, as well as in and untitled, can furnish. The London Missussipri U. S. Seraton.—Gov. Foote h it is at all probable rt of our confederate might be doubts and information and information and information where to get a meal during the day, except March next.

Missessippe U. S. Serator. Gov. Posse that there is an admitted, can furnish. The London Missessippe U. S. Serator. Gov. Posse to fine the sense of the Senate by the leading state and large the suppointed B. N. Kinyon, of Jacinto, U. S. Serator. Gov. Posse to fine state and large the suppointed B. N. Kinyon, of Jacinto, U. S. Serator. Gov. Posse the suppointed B. N. Kinyon, of Jacinto, U. S. Serator. It is the settled policy of the "Weekly Mesenger," published at who rise every morning without knowing where to get a meal during the day, except March next.

Missessippe U. S. Serator. Gov. Posse the floor of the Senate by the leading state and floor of the Se

ged, as al Can any ma thing like it, of our And I have one or the proud I I ever naw in our faad and free, As to starve here, white of starvation, no the country that at this any difficult and delicate age are upon us, ag us, that we have at the head original committee a gentleman so stell to discharge his duties satistic the Senate and so homorably to a and disposed equally to avoid a pusilinnimity. We cannot disposed equally to avoid a pusilinnimity our history fraught with more and disposed our country, and I think the sooner our government openly avows this determination, in this and all similar cases, the better will it be for our permanent interest and honor. In this connection, sir, I desire to submit a few brief remarks concerving Cuba, as our history fraught with more and difficult, in our foreign policy. Five years ago, in some observations I submitted to the Senate on the other powers of the earth, and ully keeps his mou-

I have no rspect tot that self-boasting I have rebuked the unworthy course of the British press and people towards this country; and for the expression of this natural feeling of indignation I have been often described from the least effort, it could be communication which had passed between the possession of the correspondence by the other House, to divulge all communication which had passed between the nounced for belingerent propensities, and a wish to involve us in a war with England. a kind of infatuation upon this subject, a shrinking from English taunts, which marked a portion of our people, as though it which we give nearly entire:
were our duty to submit to them with silent.

By reference to our terms, it enjoying, in a spirit of thankfulness, the blessings we have received from Providence -doing our duty openly, honestly, and with a generous confidence in human nature, and

## Diplomatic Salaries.

It having been proposed, a year or so ago, dressed circulars to various diplomatic rep- not one of our subscribers will object to it. resentatives abroad, inquiring the cost of livapparel is very dear; indeed, that it is im- and study well upon it. If a whig paper cansocial intercourse with the members of the \$2,00, when the county is largely whig. government to which they are sent.

crites from Paris, that the items of house increased support from in Democracy rent, fuel and carriage hire, nearly absorb the whole pay of the minister here, and that \$13,700 is the minimum for which a foreign regard for his position."

style," has spent 6,000 dollars the first year. creased to 12,000 dollars per annum."

Mr. Folsom, reports from the Hague a Madrid, and puts his disbursements, not nantly. including personal expenses, at 8,518 dol. after an original outlay of 12,000,

Mr. McCuroy, of Vienna, has lived in a boarding house! but says, nevertheless, for the purposes of insuring respect and influence here than at London and Paris." Mr. SCHWARTZ, the United States Consul,

estimates the necessary expenses of a charge at Vienna, at 6,862 dollars. Mr. BANARD. at Berlin, found himself on the 9th of December, 1852, 2,500 dollars beyond his sal-

At Stockholm, the same discrepancy excontinent. Not tomaintain existing colonies, as the English papers impudently and falseas the English papers impudently and false
treme points of right should not be unnecessiated by a foreign power; and I saw, mah? The whole history of human contests, lived up to his income without being able to liquor law, all which are referred to the sethose of other powers. Mr. Schnorder, has sented, praying for the passage of the Maine of those who engage in it." do all that he could have wished. Social lect committee on Temperance. Mr. Atkin- the policy upon which the Democratic party and bone. ternational importance, indispensable in fact son presented a petitition from citizens of stands. The language of Senator Cass s of py, without to reach the ear of very high personages .- Stark co., praying the Legislature to pass a the same import. He says: Political arithmetic contains no such sum Still he, and he alone, of all the corps in that which drove England to this unwell- Europe or in South America, finds his salagents, from carrying on the business of are they now. So long as Spain retains Cu-

Mr. BATARD, puts his annual expenses So says the ble bachelor, Max Vandenburg, Esq. who "To 30,000 francs a year. Mr. Haddock, at sary for carrying on their business as comect that the sum originally demanded of the or wine, if his habits require it." These gentleman whom he consulted thinks that a law will be framed and passed answering may shrink in dread from any extension of attacks. cover the necessary cost of diplomatic position in Lisbon.

Mr. Schenck, at Rio, thinks he may save 2,000 dollars a year, but there is "his little family of children whom he had to leave Smith the joint resolution that the legisla- and his passive policy with no support, in behind him in the United States, to be sup ported and educated."

selves whose governments, as a general

Democratic Sentuel.



a large number of Prospectusses, in order in the following remarks, which we think graphic dispatch, giving an acc charity which neglects the objects of commisseration near around us, but goes to the end of the earth in search of misery for the purpose of talking about it. Mr. President, since my earliest years, and where I could, acceptable to the Demogracy of Harrison gretted, to see, just before we were assembled here at the present session, that the Preident of the United States had thought

Our paper is large, and is published at a this Government and Spain on the subject five persons and severely crippling Nothing could be more untrue or unjust than this charge. I never wanted a war with England; but I felt as an American ought to feel, though many years, there was a kind of infatuation upon this subject, a less than \$2,00. In his last paper he has some well timed remarks on this subject, sland to a more distant period than if the Treasurer, and Hon T. W. Bartly for

By reference to our terms, it will be seen acquiesence. For myself the opinion of England is no more than the opinion of any other nation; and I deprecate that sensitiveness which leads us to watch with jealous earnestness the indications elsewhere of the subscription price to \$1,50 a year. We earnestness the indications elsewhere of the subscription price to \$1,50 a year. We earnestness the indications elsewhere of the subscription price to \$1,50 a year. We earnestness the indications elsewhere of the subscription price to \$1,50 a year. We have confidentially passed between two governments on any ling on in the M. P. Church of this was believed. ness which leads us to watch with jealous earnestness the indications elsewhere of the views entertained of this country, of its conjustify the publication of the paper at that price. In this expectation we have been disappointed, and we are now satisfied that a paper, the size of the Republican, cannot that as far as the acquisition of Cuba is ina generous confidence in human nature, and also with a belief in its progress, and with heartfelt sympathy for the struggles of the oppressed, bowed down by centuries ftyranny. And tet us fulfil our manifest described by the description of the county, for less than solved, it has done little to expedite it by divulging that correspondence. Yet the publication may have the less injurious effect for the reasonthat our government deals. Those that need good clocks should be publication of Cuba is insolved, it has done little to expedite it by divulging that correspondence. Yet the publication may have the less injurious effect for the reasonthat our government deals.

Those that need good clocks should be publication of Cuba is insolved, it has done little to expedite it by divulging that correspondence. Yet the publication may have the less injurious effect for the reasonthat our government deals. ranny. And tet us fulfil our manifest destiny in no spirit of aggrandisement or propagandism, but fearlessly and right fully.—

And I have been much pleased to see, that And I have been much pleased to see, that ed at less than \$2,00. In large counties, so, I apprehend the world will find nothing Northampton, Mass, lately preser recently the assults of the British press have where the population and business are doubeen met in a proper spirit by our own, and especially by some of the great journals in New York. May they go on in the good New York. May they go on in the good with little effort, it can be published at \$1,50: but in this county it cannot be done, for we have tried the experiment. Our expenditures, thus far, have exceeded our receipts that it will inevitably become ours at some at least \$300. This of itself is a sufficient day. Let them have the information for en his wits to carvehis furture with an to raise the salaries of Foreign Ministers reason for putting the subscription up to what it is worth. It may postpone the action of the United States, Mr Webster ad- \$2,00, where we found it, and we presume quisition; it cannot prevent it."

A dull knife will resconer dissect a quisition; it cannot prevent it."

We wish the Democracy of Harrison coung. The replies of the Ministers, recently ty to read the above remarks carefully, and published, testify that they cannot live upon their salaries that every srticle of food and then ask themselves the following question, ssible for them to maintain a reciprocal not be published in this county at less than Mr. Abbott Lawrence, thinks \$20,000 and the whig paper sucures three-fourths of question of time only-purely a question of as an evidence of their disappointment necessary for the English Legation, and the county patronage; how is it possible for "deems it proper to and that his own ex- CHARLEY ALLEN to publish the Democratic penses have exceeded the sum." Mr. Rives Sentinel at \$1,50 a year, unless he gets an

## The Ohio Legislature,

Appears to have gone to work in ea Mr. NEIL BROWN, living en gareon at St. numerous and important. Mr. Smith sub- of conquest, involved in the mystical phra-Petersburg, in what he calls a "medium mitted a joint-resolution that the General sology of the "manifest destiny" school.-If his family were with him, his salary would Asembly adjourn sine die on the first Mon- The honorable Senator contemplates the not be sufficient, and he thinks that, from a day of Febuary next at 8, A. M. Mr. Cush- acquisition of Cuba by no compulsory or proper regard to the usefulness and dignity ing moved to lay on the table. Not agreed equivocal means. On the contrary, he is nost explicit and emphatic in disclaiming

tabular statement of his expenses, item for The Fact Newspaper had charged that "our item, making a total of 12,479,86 dollars per grave senators are better drinkers than think- resenting as I do a section of the country as dowment of annum. Fortunately for himself, Mr. Folsom ers; more conversant with schiedam schnaps, like Mr. Lawrance, can afford to exceed his salary, having a private income of 25,600 dollars a year. Mr. Barringer, gives a with the wants of their constituents. He page of reasons why living is so expensive replied to the charge spiritedly and indig- ica, that I am content Cuba shall remain Mr. Peppard presented the petition of Mr.

Barrett and 500 others, asking a survey and their own act, shall sever all politic location of a graded state road commencing nexion with their European mother, a that appearances are evenmore important at Port Washington bridge in Tuscarawas untarily propose annexation. co., and via Tippecanoe, connecting with the Steubenville, Cadiz and Cambridge M'adamised road at Barretts bridge. Referred to the committee of Roads and highways.

A great number of petitions are being prethe prayer of the petition.) In house, the bill authorizing commissioners to receive the bonds of Sheriffs and Coroners was passed render the island of Cuba and the Gulf of Ayes 50, Nays 1.

ture adjourn on the first Monday of Febru- the Democratic party. The country will a sumptious And so on through them all. Every one ary, was taken from the table. Mr. Tod not suffer President Fillmore to mark the write a punet Pardee, the resolution was referred to a se- broom. He cannot say, nor can the "comlect committee of three, with instructions to bined power of Europe" say, "Thus far and For There report what legislation is now necessary .- no farther," to the American people. The deventoer; I

ution—Resolved, that the standing Com-mittee on public works and Public Lands, forced to relinquish her organization be required to report a bill, authorising the sale of all the Public works of the state.— Referred to the committee on Public Works ion. This resolve, so long familiar and Public Lands.

respect; but our i preent critical lay's pape esting period, require to be man on Mr. Man the greatest firmness and decision, annexation ith consummate ability, to retrieve done honor what has been lost by the miserable policy opposed to a of the present administration. Already has we think he the attention of the country ben called to seven-eights this subject in the United States Senate, by United States the movement of Mr. Mason, of Virginia, speech is just Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Af- peet would co fairs, and it is fortunate for the country that and Statesman we have a gentleman of his neste and abil- our readers to ity at the head of this important committee Mr. Mason laid down the Democratic pol-We send out to-day, along with our paper, licy in aference to the acquisition of Cuba

ndence by the ther House, to divulge all road, about eight miles from this place mmunication which had passed between in on Tuesday morning last, instantis By reference to our terms, it will be seen I apprehend that it is not very usual in the ladge. The rest of the ticket is not step. interest our whole country feels in the ac- two tails! quisition of that island, but they know, also,

> "Cannot preventit," is the language of energy will obtain juccess in life in the honorable Senator-"The combined derstanding. power of Europe cannot prevent it." Watching the tendency of events, and anticipating Scott was defeated the young ladies the inevitable result, the speaker exclores, school in Springfield, Ohio, appear "Sir, who can doubt but that the actui- black shawis and other badges of me sition of Cuba by the United States & a time? In the progress of empires, in the formation of nations, they grow from infancy to youth, and so to manhood. Great and shot himself at Pittsburg, on Tu powerful as our country is it is vet in its Man so death, youth; and it is of little niopent to the otherner we acquire Cuba in this generation or in A. Hon George W. Ball, who the next; but come it will just as certainly in both branches of the Ohio I as that the world revolves upon its axis." died recently at Bendonville. O-

most explicit and emplatic in disclaiming Mr. Wilson rose to a question of privelege any aggressive designs against it:

"Now, sir, I am here free to declare, rep- counties of Mi deeply interested in the future relations of Cuba to this continent as any other, in my place as a Senator from the South, and upon my responsibility as a statesman of Amer- lias also ben in the possession of Spain, unless it can be a quired from her by voluntary ces in on her part, or unless the people of Col , by

"Sir, the honor, the dignity, the good try, the name of America, for all time to co mand at the hands of the American sople, not only that they should not symath! or encourage, but that they should adig-The bill concerning Divorce and Alimony nantly form upon and suppress any all supts, garded was read the third time and passed in Senany part of her possessions—whether they be stimulated by political ambition, or by a spirit of speculative marauding on the part

Is this filabusterism? Yet it is precisely

Europe or in South Ameoica, finds his salagents, from carrying on the business of sources provided for the charged offairs at this place to be sufficient."

Such were my sentiments then, and uch triplets, on are they now. So long as Spain retains Cuba, or should the island become independent, truly and honestly, we have no right to interfere with it. And, for myself, I shuld the purpose of sale or merchandise; and ownthe purpose of sale or merchandise; and own- be willing—desirous indeed—at any tine to family," ing, keeping or hiring hotels or houses of purchase it of Spain, and at a liberal, iven left the public entertainment, and from purchasing at an extravagant price; but no transfe to since, we and holding real estate not absolutely neces- another power, either by peace or war, and brood. T the resistance of such an attempt by all the means which God has given us."

These are the views which are to con-

American soil, and may be willing to sur-Mexico to the dominion of a foreign power; SENATE-January 5th, on motion of Mr. but his alarm will meet with no sympathy, than victs American people do not cover the parties of consest, no never every sion of Cuba from any thirst of consest, habits of read forced to relinquish her group upon i nation and none other will inherit herd popular mind, is at last vindicated

More In another column will be for the injured were Gen. Pierce and La

to It is rumored that a portion

lot of eight day and wenty four houseed

ATA sow belonging to George C owner with a little of fifteen ples which there is one percetly formed. head, two bodies, bur ears, eight for

AT One must neds labor hard and with elegance, the stupidity and After it was ascertained

A man named John Carr, at

sented him fiv tle better than o arrival of Kassa Ber Rev Ale

ed about 8 6 Christain C stitution w age of the and will be

AT So the differ COCABIN the Der garded

Bar 1 children for their w

again ble twins, a mentary soap.

Shakspese while labri